

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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**WHY WELLS LOST.**  
 IT IS NOT SURPRISING to see the Ogden Standard advocate the cause of union labor, because we are accustomed to the mental gymnastics of the Standard's editor. It is surprising, however, to observe, even in the editor of the Standard, ignorance so dense as to ascribe the defeat of Governor Wells to his action in sending troops to Carbon county last winter.

If anybody has a right to be dissatisfied with the sending of the troops to Carbon county the residents of Carbon county would seem to have it. The record shows that the people of Carbon county did not object. In the late Smelter convention Carbon county had eight votes. On the first ballot all of those votes were given to Governor Heber M. Wells. On the second ballot Carbon county again voted solidly for Governor Wells.

That doesn't look very much like dissatisfaction, does it? Understand, we have taken no brief for the governor in this Carbon county matter. We have taken it up merely to keep the record straight. The Republican opponents of Governor Wells will have to look elsewhere to find why he was defeated for re-nomination. If they are honest they will not have to look very far. And now, in order that we may not be accused of speaking in parables, we desire to say that Governor Wells owes his defeat entirely and absolutely to Senator Reed Smoot of Provo and the influences Senator Smoot was able to bring to bear.

**LIAO YANG'S RED RECORD.**  
 YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES announced the safe arrival of the bulk of General Kuropatkin's army in Mukden. This means that for the next few days, at all events, Kuropatkin will be comparatively safe from Kuroki and his fighters. The date of the next battle will doubtless depend on the speed with which Kuroki can restore his exhausted army and resume offensive operations. Now that the battle of Liao Yang is over we are getting some figures on the casualties.

It is reported that the killed and wounded on both sides aggregated something like 55,000 men. The exact figures are not known at present, and it is not unlikely that they never will be known. Certain it is, though, that the total will be over, rather than under, the figures stated. This makes the battle of Liao Yang the bloodiest, save one, in history.

The battle of Gravelotte, in the Franco-Prussian war, stands at the head of the bloody list with 62,000 men killed or wounded. Second, before, but third now, stands Waterloo, where the ambitions of the first consul were crushed. At Waterloo the casualty list contained 51,000 names. Fourth since Liao Yang is another battle of the Franco-Prussian war, Sedan, with 47,000 killed or wounded.

During our civil war there were many desperate engagements in which thousands were shot down. The bloodiest of these was Gettysburg, where, in three days' fighting, the Union and confederate forces lost 44,000 men. Another desperate conflict occurred at Antietam. Thirty-one thousand men were lost there.

Today there is not a human being of humane instincts in the world who does not hope the war between Japan and Russia will be speedily ended. Outside of the nations involved there is most interest in how the war shall end. Both sides have parties who want their favorite to win, but all outside of Japan and Russia, would be willing to make liberal concessions in order to bring the end quickly.

**INTERESTING EXERCISE WANTED.**  
 THE SATURDAY EVENING POST says: "Wanted, by the millions, the ever-increasing millions who must lead sedentary lives, an interesting exercise." Presumably this means an outdoor exercise. Those who lead sedentary lives need the life and health that comes with abundant fresh air and sunshine. Nothing that will keep the people interested has yet been devised, though some of our contemporaries are trying hard to suggest something.

One of them proposes golf. Golf, it says, "is a gratifying expression of the popular trend toward healthful relaxation." True, golf is a great game, according to its devotees. It is making strong, sturdy men and women out of comparative invalids. But can the millions, "the ever-increasing millions," disport themselves at golf? Why, it costs as much money to play golf as it does to keep a horse and buggy. The millions cannot afford to play golf.

Another suggestion is lawn tennis, said to be "a vigorous game that leaves no muscle or tendon unused, developing alertness, suppleness and strength." True for you. Lawn tennis is splendid exercise. It is all that its admirers claim for it. Nobody can play tennis for any length of time without being

greatly improved, physically, by the exercise it involves. But tennis, while not as expensive as golf, is still expensive enough, in cities, to place it beyond the reach of "the millions, the ever-increasing millions." Automobiling is great sport. It gives those who follow it quickness of eye and of mind, it takes them out into the open air, into the quiet country, far from the rush and the turmoil of office and factory and shop. But the automobile is just as far beyond the reach of "the millions, the ever-increasing millions," as the moon. Good sport though it is, the people we most desire to benefit cannot enjoy it.

What is needed is an amusement that is inexpensive and beneficial and interesting at the same time. This is a very large order and we don't pretend to be able to fill it. When somebody does solve the problem we'll be glad to do our part toward giving him a secure place in the temple of fame.

**DESTRUCTION OF WORLDS.**  
 HERE'S SOMETHING more for the pessimists to worry about. A celebrated astronomer has just given out an interview in which he says that eighteen or more worlds have been utterly destroyed. There cannot be any doubt about his statement, he declares. It has been proven sufficiently to convince the most skeptical. If other worlds have been destroyed, why not the planet on which we live and move and have our being? Says the astronomer:

"Not so very many years ago such an assertion printed in a newspaper would have been regarded as a product of fancy. Also, astronomers doubtless would have been led into controversies giving rise to various opinions or theories, the public being privileged to take its choice.

"But now we have come to know that the worlds were destroyed, and by contact with other worlds. That is to say, at least eighteen new luminous worlds have been observed where none previously existed. The worlds which formed them were dark, and could, therefore, not be seen. The nature of the new ones, as shown by telescope and spectrum, invariably indicated that they were the result of collision of the old worlds, which could be attributed only to direct collision or contact sufficient to volatilize the bodies.

"Probably, many more worlds have disappeared by collision than those of which we have record. This is not a surprising inference, when one considers that already about 300,000,000 stars are mapped, and that doubtless as many more dark bodies are among them, or so far away as to be out of range of the most powerful telescope in use today."

No attempt is made by any of the astronomers to say just when something is going to smash into us. We may wake up any fine morning and find ourselves smashed. Again, we may, by two or three million years older than we are now when the collision occurs. In that event we'll all probably be ready to depart, so ready that we won't care very much how we go. If you want to put in some time worrying it will be all right with us.

We decline even to go so far as to promise that the election of Parker and Davis will avert the calamity, impending or otherwise. So you see there is no hope from this quarter.

**MR. WRIGHT TO RETIRE.**  
 IT IS ANNOUNCED from Washington that Carroll D. Wright, head of the government's bureau of labor statistics, will resign his position Dec. 1. It would have been better for Mr. Wright's reputation as a statistician if he had resigned some months ago. Recently he has made his office a part of the Republican campaign machine. He has put out figures that were misleading, to state the case mildly, and has juggled his figures in various ways to help the Republican campaign along.

Mr. Wright will be remembered chiefly on this account, which is unfortunate, because the memory will not be a pleasant one. His greatest feat was his showing that the cost of living had been reduced during the last year or two, while wages had been increased. His figures were reached by the inclusion in his list of household necessities many articles that do not find their way into the average household. The schedule was punctured so thoroughly that even Mr. Wright's Republican friends have not cared to defend it.

It is greatly to be hoped that President Roosevelt in December, and President Parker, as soon after March 4 as possible, will put into Mr. Wright's office men who will furnish reliable statistics, whether they are injurious to the party in power or not.

The story published by an afternoon contemporary to the effect that B. H. Roberts is likely to be nominated for governor by the Democrats today indicates that somebody has been smoking a new brand of "dope." There is no more probability of the nomination of Mr. Roberts than there is of the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Up to date Judge Parker has not denied the malicious story published in Salt Lake and other places which intimated that he had resorted to questionable methods to secure votes in his first campaign. But, come to think about it, Judge Parker isn't spending his time denying obvious falsehoods.

Kuropatkin, according to an exchange, has not yet selected a boarding place in Tokio. It is not at all certain, though, that he will be permitted to make his own selection when Kuroki takes him there.

Senator DeWen says: "A Democratic victory means an assault upon the tariff." We feel to endorse you, senator. It means also an assault upon the trusts and upon a number of other evils that ought to be assaulted.

Democrats can at least be thankful for one thing. Senator Smoot will not control their convention and dictate their nominations today.

England ought to sympathize with Russia. She, too, knows what an explosion of military prestige means.

Mr. George H. Wood and Miss Winifred Dyer will return today from Logan, where they have spent the past week.

Mrs. Kate Bridget Anderson is now at home at 751 North 2nd street.

## SOCIETY

Miss Ada Bubb was married to William D. Godfrey of Galesburg, Ill., on Tuesday last at the same time that the wedding of Miss Helen Bubb and Gerald Street took place. Mr. Godfrey is a rising young attorney of Galesburg, and although the affair is a surprise, to Miss Bubb's friends, there are many congratulations making their way to the young people.

A quiet home wedding, but one of interest to a wide circle of friends, was that of Miss Beale Mayne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mayne, and Dr. William C. Mabry of Fort Sheridan, Ill., which took place at 12:30 yesterday at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was preceded by a wedding breakfast, at which the family only was present. The simple marriage service was read by Dr. Benjamin Young of the Methodist church, and immediately after the young people left for a wedding trip to St. Louis and other eastern cities. The bride wore a going-away gown of dark blue tulle, with hat of the same shade. Dr. and Mrs. Mabry will be at home after Oct. 1 at Fort Sheridan.

At the same hour that young Dr. Mabry was married here his sister, Pearl Mabry, who was well known here years ago, was wedded in Fort Sheridan to Charles Edward Smith of Cleveland, O. They will be at home to their friends after Oct. 1 at Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Child entertained at a stag dinner Tuesday evening for General J. S. Clarkson and his son, The other guests were Governor Heber M. Wells, Judge Charles S. Zane, Judge O. W. Powers, Judge George W. Archer, Dr. W. M. Padden. The decorations were of red sweet peas and smilax, a large bowl filling the center of the table.

The history section of the Ladies' Literary club will hold the first meeting of the year this morning. The subject for study for the year is the history of the Jews, and Mrs. F. A. Vincent will give the topic, "A Brief History of the Life of Abraham with a Prehistoric Sketch."

Mrs. Elias A. Smith, Miss Pearl Welles and Miss Mollie Sidebotham will go to Ogden today to attend the dance given by the Weber club at the Oaks.

Miss Theresa Fay and her brother, Archer Fay of Stanford, will be in the city today and will spend a few days with Mrs. Ellerbe and her daughters on C street.

Miss Mary Hoag, who has spent the summer in Dillon, Mont., will return tonight and will be at home at 114 S street.

Mrs. C. A. Whiting, formerly of this city, but now of Berkeley, has been spending a few days in the city, and left for the east accompanied by her little son Tuesday.

The marriage of Miss Mattie Wimmer and Silas P. Johnson took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was followed by a reception from 3 till 5 o'clock in the evening. The ceremony was performed by Judge J. T. Wimmer, and only the families were present. About 100 friends called later during the hours of the reception. The host and hostess were assisted in receiving their guests by Mrs. G. W. Wimmer, Mrs. M. C. Wimmer, Misses Laura and Hazel Wimmer and Miss Ethel Simons. The home was decorated for the affair and an orchestra stationed in the hall furnished an excellent programme of music. The bride wore a pearl gray gown of lace over white tulle. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left on the evening train for a short wedding trip, after which they will make their home in this city.

Mrs. Schuyler C. Snyder has resumed her Fridays at home at 109 Fifth street, where she will be glad to see her friends.

Louis Cates of Bingham is in the city spending a few days with friends.

W. E. Smalley will go east about the middle of the month to accompany Miss Mary Smalley as far as Chicago.

Mrs. John Wyman of Des Moines, who has been a guest at the Sherman home on First street, left yesterday for California.

Mrs. George R. Hancock entertained at luncheon for twelve of her friends yesterday, the decorations being of yellow dahlias.

Mrs. Morton French and little daughter, and Miss Estelle Dunford are home from Santa Monica, where they have spent the summer. Mrs. French and her daughter will leave today for Kimberley.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arnold of Galesburg, Ill., will be in the city next week to visit Dr. E. L. Arnold and Miss Bess Arnold.

Montague Allen of Park City will be down to the city this evening, to leave Friday for Princeton, where he enters upon his sophomore year.

The Misses Caroline and Florence Harrison returned yesterday from a visit of a fortnight with Mrs. Duncan MacInnes in Bingham.

Miss Eloise Sadler left yesterday for Montreal, Canada, where she will enter Trafalgar institute.

The monthly meeting of the D. A. R. of Mrs. M. A. Breiden, no programme will be given, but Mrs. Martha Royce King will sing for the chapter.

Miss Minnie E. Walker and A. C. Albright were quietly married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of Mrs. M. C. Burnette. The service was read by Rev. Dr. McNiece, and was witnessed only by the bride's mother and a few close friends. A wedding breakfast was served later, and Mr. and Mrs. Albright left at noon for their new home in Hastings, Neb.

The Misses Mildred and Bess McMillan left yesterday morning for the seminary later in the season.

Charles Blythe and Miss Bella Blythe, his sister, left yesterday for their home in Evanson, after a visit of several days with Dr. and Mrs. Jack Keith.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hurst of Ogden, who have been guests at the Breiden home for a few days, left Tuesday for their home. Friends will be glad to learn that their little daughter, Mary, is greatly improved in health.

Miss Ruby Lindsay arrived home yesterday after an absence of four months at Wells, Wala, Idaho. She has been playing the leading business at La Vern's Park theatre.

Mrs. W. A. Sherman and daughter, Miss Mary Sherman, have returned from a visit of three months in the east.

Mrs. George H. Wood and Miss Winifred Dyer will return today from Logan, where they have spent the past week.

Mrs. Kate Bridget Anderson is now at home at 751 North 2nd street.

## THE SALT LAKE HERALD, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904

Mr. and Mrs. Windsor V. Rice left Tuesday for an eastern visit of a short time.

Miss Mollie Sidebotham will leave during the week for her home in Chicago.

Mrs. Patrick Sheridan and her two children from Nevada are in the city, guests at the Young home, 173 B street.

Miss Rose Adler of New York spent yesterday in the city on her way home from the coast, the guest of Miss Tillie Phillips.

Mrs. Lillian R. Pardee of New York, who has spent the summer in the city, leaves Monday for her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Kelsey will leave tonight for a trip to Bozeman and other points in Montana.

Mrs. L. E. Stroh, who has spent the summer in the east, is again at home on L street.

Miss Grace Delle Davis left last evening for a week's visit with Miss Walte in Boulder.

Mrs. Fred Pischel of Chicago left yesterday for her home, after a visit of some time with her son, William Pischel.

Mrs. Mary M. F. Egan of Park City will be in Salt Lake today to visit for a short time.

Mrs. William Bayly entertained at an informal luncheon for nine at the Country club yesterday.

Miss Genevieve Ellerbe will register pupils at her studio, 251 Second street, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1904, from 11 until 12 and 2 until 4. Those desiring good hours should apply on that date.

**THE CZAR'S IRON REEL.**  
 State of Siege Proclaimed During Labor Day Festivities.

Labor day is celebrated even in autocratic Russia, and to provide against possible disturbances in Poland the governor general of Warsaw proclaimed a state of siege, lasting several days.

And from what know of the Russian and the Russian methods of maintaining order in that somewhat turbulent city, we have not the faintest doubt that the governor general gave a most masterly and scientific demonstration of how an armed and organized few can dominate an unorganized and weaponless many.

Do not be shocked, kind and gentle reader, at the news of this bloodshed and the prospect of further killing. It is not a matter that distresses Russia over much, for human life is considered trifling in the land of the czar. You must remember that Russia is not a civilized country. The Russian aristocrats, the most polished and charming people in the world, would be the last to say otherwise. "East is east and west is west, and never the twain shall meet," is the Russian proverb. And Mr. Kipling's argument that the Russian is a perfectly understood when one recollects that 3,000,000 square miles of Russian territory stands as a barrier between the two.

For the Russians, Russia is Russia—an empire apart from all the rest of the world. To the east lie the yellow races, and to the west the white races. The Russians are of neither, nor have they any desire to be, and, consequently, the greatest contempt for both.

As a result you have a land—a vast land, a land of millions of people, a land of startling events are only the natural outcome.

You have a rude and hardy people, with about the same amount of education as the savages of the "stone age," and living in such a "stone age" and these rude and hardy barbarians are governed by the most astute and the most highly trained politicians, soldiers and scientists in the world. You have all the mechanical ingenuity of America applied to the suppression of human beings.

When I was in Moscow, the students, seizing the opportunity afforded by the general unrest, brought about by the war, made some exceedingly ugly demonstrations, and for a few hours the aspect of things was grave.

It might be thought that a student is a fairly tame being, but, as a matter of fact, if you let the Russian student loose, and made no effort to restrain him, he would butcher the government, university authorities and any people of rank he might find, and the populace, following him, would do the same. He would butcher the merchants and loot their shops.

In short, in the twinkling of an eye you would have an uprising of the masses on a far vaster scale than the infinitely more bloody than that of the French revolution.

So in the interests of law and order the Moscow student was immediately suppressed in the following simple manner:

The Cossacks, who resemble the Irish in not caring a brass button whom they fight, as long as they fight some one, were let loose on Moscow. But before they were loosed, the Cossacks were armed with their weapons, replacing their weapons by short, thick-handled whips, with long, leather thongs, loaded with cruel, biting little bits of lead.

By enveloping tactics they "rounded up" the students much as the Texas cowboys round up a herd of cattle, and with their loaded whips they flogged them into the street which leads to the famous revolution square.

The doors of this gigantic building were opened wide, and the students flogged through them. Then the doors were closed and armed men were posted without. There for two days the just and the unjust—old men and young men, and boys—were flogged into that riding school with the students were imprisoned in murky gloom. On the evening of the second day the doors were opened and a sad and wiser corps of students were allowed to leave the prisoned populace.

Possibly the methods of the authorities were brutal, but at least they saved Moscow from an unthinkable shambles. In Poland, should there be trouble, the measure taken to suppress it will probably be more ruthless, for the Poles are a subject people, kept under by force of arms.

The most ferocious patriots in Poland are the students, who are clothed in labor with their hands in factories to preach the gospel of freedom to the men. But students come and nothing comes for a very long time. Indeed, of all the rebellious spirits for the Russian government, with a cunning that is almost devilish, has rendered it hopelessly impotent.

To begin with, they have removed all the men of Poland now serving under the Russian flag down to Manchuria. Russian reversals have been called up to take their place. Then the government, knowing full well that no people can rise without leaders any more than armies can fight without generals, take good care that any man marked as a leader, or as a possible leader, immediately disappears.

He is taken out of his bed very quietly in the middle of the night, and if he is considered to be a more than usually dangerous man, he is hanged swiftly and silently, without a trial, and without a word. This, of course, does not happen to many; banishment is the common fate at St. Petersburg, where the "Poles" are kept. From time to time one reads that disturbances have occurred in such and such a town, and that troops have been dispatched there. One awaits developments with an anxious interest, but no developments come.

The Russian method of government, of fact, prevents them. So cosmopolitan and theocratic of freedom of thought, they have a vast amount of disappointment if they set aside all hopes of a successful uprising in Poland during the present war.

The time is not ripe for such an event, and the great national societies know it perfectly well. Indeed, they have even gone so far as to issue communiques to the Poles, advising them to remain merely passive resistors.

As a guarantee, too, of their good faith in this matter they have organized and equipped by public subscription a number of Polish field hospitals and sent them to the east, making only the stipulation that they shall be employed for the good of Polish soldiers.

The Russian government accepted the gift of these hospitals, but at the same time made a characteristic reservation. It said the doctors and the attendants at St. Petersburg, who went with the Polish hospitals must be Jews. And Jews they are—London Mail.

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Next Saturday night our fine tea—same as was served in the store—will be sold in the Basement as a feature at nearly nothing.

Mrs. William Bayly entertained at an informal luncheon for nine at the Country club yesterday.

Miss Genevieve Ellerbe will register pupils at her studio, 251 Second street, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1904, from 11 until 12 and 2 until 4. Those desiring good hours should apply on that date.

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